



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND**  
9301 CHAPEK ROAD  
FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060-5527

*AMC STA-LC-LE*  
*for policy*  
*Dissemination*  
*0003*  
*3/6/2005*

AMCOPS-SLA

30 DEC 2004

**MEMORANDUM FOR**

Mr. Anthony A. LaPlaca, Director Logistics Readiness Center, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5000  
Mr. John Dugan, Deputy for Commodity Business Operations, U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, Warren, MI 48397-5000  
Mr. Jerry Jackson, Associate Deputy for Product Support Integration Directorate, U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, Rock Island, IL 61229-7630  
Mr. John C. Chapman, Director, Integrated Materiel Management Center, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5230

**SUBJECT: Access and Use of the Army Acquisition Objective (AAO)**

1. The AAO is the quantity of a major item equipment, by Line item Number (LIN), that the Army believes will be needed at the end of the POM cycle. It is made up of many different elements, to include the Initial Issue Quantity (IIQ), Operational Readiness Float (ORF), Repair Cycle Float (RCF), Additive Ops Projects (AOP), Army Pre-positioned Stock (APS), Components of Major end Items (CME), and Post D Day consumption (which is still in process of development). The largest and most important of these is the IIQ, which is computed from the Structure and Composition System (SACS) by HQDA G-8 and is the amount of equipment projected to be needed by MTOE and TDA units through the POM years. G-8 also produces an Objective Table of Organization and Equipment (OTOE) figure that projects what the Army will need 25 years out, but the AAO is much more accurate and can be used by IMMC item managers as a tool to make major item management decisions.

2. In the past, the AAO was very important, as it was used as a driver for making procurement decisions. However, with the split between PEOs and AMC years ago, PEOs began using other data for procurement of major weapon systems, and the IMMCs received very little money to buy equipment they managed. The IMMCs continued to compare the AAO to their on-hand and due-in asset data in major item study processes and used it to make repair and disposal decisions.

3. With the split of ODCSOPS into HQDA G-3 and G-8, proponenty for producing the data was lost and IMMCs were forced to use AAO data more than three years old. A meeting was held in Sep 03 between G-3, G-4, G-8, HQAMC, and AMC IMMC major item representatives and agreement was reached for G-8 to take proponenty of the data element, and fund and produce it within the G-8 Army Flow Model system.

AMCOPS-SLA

SUBJECT: Access and Use of the Army Acquisition Objective (AAO)


4. The AAO is now being successfully produced and is updated in the Army Flow Model every six months. IMMCs are encouraged to direct their major item managers to conduct studies which will compare AAOs to their assets on-hand and dues-in to determine shortages or overages to the AAO. As a general rule, if an item is short to the AAO, it can be procured or repaired. If an item is long to the AAO, it can be marked for disposal in CCSS Sector 05 or the LMP data warehouse and disposed through DRMO as funds are available. We strongly encourage the latter, as there are current Army LTTF initiatives requiring disposal of excess equipment to reduce unnecessary storage costs.

5. Of course, such management decisions are dependent on other factors as well, and only the item managers can make these based on all pertinent information. If a manager feels that the AAO data is faulty, he or she should challenge it by calling Mr. Richard Bauer, CIO/G-6, Fort Belvoir, Va at (703) 704-3689, email - Richard.Bauer@HQDA.Army.Mil, or Mr. Benjamin Schull at (703) 704-3359, email - Benjamin.Schull1@US.Army.Mil. They are in charge of production of the AAO within the Army Flow Model and will take action to answer your questions and ensure that the data is correct. Of course, if item managers are still not satisfied, they have the option of not using the data.

6. The data can be accessed directly using the URL <https://afm.us.army.mil>. An AKO ID and password must be used for access, and the data can be downloaded to a spreadsheet and sorted by Command Management Code (CMC) code and LIN. Managers can also access their data by LIN directly from the AFM site without downloading. Since the data is by LIN, managers must decide in the case of disposal actions which NSNs under the LINs should be disposed. The Logistics Control Code (LCC) should be a good indicator of item preference, and the Acquisition Advice Code (AAC) should indicate whether it is still supportable.

7. The data can also be accessed through the Army Electronic Product Support (AEPS) system. AEPS has downloaded AAO data from the AFM system and provides access to it on its front page menu. The AEPS system can now either be accessed using either an AEPS or AKO password and ID. For access problems with AEPS, call their help desk at 1-888-564-4357 (LOGHELP) or DSN 793-0699, or email them at [aeeps-helpdesk@ria.army.mil](mailto:aeeps-helpdesk@ria.army.mil). AEPS AAO data will be updated every six months when AFM AAO data is updated.

8. For questions on use of the AAO for major item management decisions, please contact Ms. Belinda Moses, TACOM, DSN 786-5477, the AMC Major Item Sub-domain chairwoman or Mr. Chris Moulder, AMC Asset Domain manager (DSN 788-7829).



GARY J. MOTSEK  
Deputy G-3 for  
Support Operations